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WASHINGTON SUPREME COURT.**Discharge of Employee of City Health Department—Civil-Service Laws Must Be Complied With.**

STATE ex rel. ROE v. CITY OF SEATTLE, 153 Pac. Rep., 336. (Dec. 15, 1915.)

An employee of the department of health of the city of Seattle, Wash., was discharged on June 5, 1913, by the city commissioner of health on the ground of "lack of veracity and integrity." He had been employed under civil-service regulations, and when discharged he appealed to the civil-service commission of Seattle. After a hearing the commission decided in his favor, and ordered that he be restored to his position in the health department. He frequently reported for duty, but was not allowed to go to work. Finally, on January 14, 1914, the health commissioner notified the civil-service commission that the employee would not be restored to his position on account of lack of work.

The employee brought suit (mandamus) to compel his restoration to his position and the payment of his salary. The court decided that his original removal by the commissioner of health was wrongful, but that the notice that there was no work for him amounted to a lawful discharge. He secured judgment against the city of Seattle for his wages from June 5, 1913, to January 14, 1914.